New York, Monday, March 30, 1946

Mails for Europe. The letter bags of the steamship Hibernia will close in this city to morrow afternoon. The ship will leave Boston on Wednesday.

We shall issue an Extra Herald for this steamer at an early hour to morrow afternoon. The third edition of the Weekly Herald, containing all the intelligence of last week, can now be had at the office, in wrappers, ready for the foreign mails. The price of the latter is sixpence per copy.

Monarchy in Mexico.

The proposition which has been started to establish a monarchical government in Mexico, is gaining ground in various quarters. It was litret started in the public press, by the London Times, a print bitterly opposed to free institutions, and has since been sustained by the leading men of France. and by several journals in Spain, and discussed among the Mexican people themselves, led off by Le Tiempo in the city of Mexico.

One party in that unhappy country, is desirous of maintaining the existing form of government; the organs of this party are the Memorial Historico-and other papers. The other side is principally sustained by the Tiempo, which contends that the only hope for the peace, welfare, and safety of the country, is the immediate adoption of a system ling, in its fundamental principles, the plan of Iguala. The prominent features of this celebrated plan, are the following, which we find in the

Agr. 4 The Government shall be a Constitutional Monarchy.

Aux. 8. His Majesty Ferdinand VII. shall be invited to the throne of the Empire, and in case of his refusal, the Infantes Don Carlos and Don Francisce de Paula.

Aux. 9. Should His Majesty Ferdinand VII. and his august brothers, decline the invitation, the nation is at liberty to invite to the imperial throne any member of reigning families whom it may select.

It is not to be denied that, distracted as Mexico

is with the dissensions of factious and revengeful chieftains, and the savage outbreaks of a turbulent people, she can never find peace, save in the embrace of our Union, or the iron bands of an absolute monarchy. This latter alternative our government can never permit, after the protests which! Mr. Madison and Mr. Polk have promulgated to the world against all European interference in the affairs of this continent; and even if such indifference were to be manifested by the administration, the people at large would never submit to it, but rather conquer Mexico by emigration, and forcibly merge it into our territories than allow a foreign Prince to erect a throne on any part of North America. One monarchy is enough on this continent.

There can be no doubt that monarchy would be more beneficial to Mexico than the present state of things; but we cannot be so regardless of our own safety as to permit monarchy to be established there. The real question, then, for the Mexicans to decide, is whether they will have anarchy, or annexation to the United States. There are many men of great intelligence and sound republican principles in Mex. country, and they will probably be gratified. If not all at once, it is likely to be one province this year, and another next, until the whole is within our af-

ARMING AMERICA.-Arming the country is like building up a strong embankment against some powerful and mighty river, which might otherwise break loose and spread over the country, carrying desolation wherever ti went, and sweeping off houses, cattle, barns, fields, and human beings. Arming the country is not war-it is literally a prophylacteric-that is, a guard and preventive of war. For nations are like individuals—they do not attack the strong and secure; they fear them, and keep aloof, watching for a weak point before they will venture to attack them. Therefore, arming the country is truly considered much more a symptom and guaranty of peace than at is a signal or demonstration of war.

Again: Arming the country will be a benefit to the country, because it will set in motion the arms of the country-the strong, sinewy arms of our numerous mechanics and workmen, who have been for some time idle in our navy and ship yards, in no very desirable " inactivity." Arming the country produces all the good which can result from war, without any of its evils. It gives employment to merchants, mechanics, engineers, and all classes of men. It sets in motion an immense capital, which is made to flow in the only healthy channel in which capital can flow, and that is, the employment of labor. In all points of view, arming the country is a good thing. We might enlarge the view, and fill a volume with the enumeration of its good effects; but we abstain, taking it for granted now, as proved enough.

Since, then, arming the country is in every aspect most especially at this time, when other nations are armed and have been arming, cap à pié-we are glad to perceive that Congress is about to realise in practice what we have shown above in theory to be so desirable. The following is, as far as at present can be understood, the official estimate of the proposed "arming" measure.

In men, it is proposed to augment the navy by an addition of 36,800 sailors. The expenditure to be made to carry out this increase, and other naval ealargements, \$20,000,000. The increase of vessels in commission is estimated at the following ratio:-

At the same time the Secretary of War has furnished his estimate, making an increase in the army to the amount of 50,000 men. These are measures which the Herald specifically

and expressly recommended six months ago. We rejoice in it. First-because it will keep off war. Second-because it will give activity and employment to an immense mass of active slumbering labor. Third—because it will place us on a level as a steam naval power with all other nations. Fourth-because it will countervail the corresponding preparations of the British. Fifth-because all the money thus expended will go from a comparative state of inertia, to act as the means of spreading comfort, abundance, cheerfulness and plenty to numberless families, houses, mechanics, and workmen of all classes, throughout the whole extent of

This great measure, therefore, of arming America, if properly managed, will be of great benefit to the laboring portion of the people.

WANTED .- Two smart intelligent men, who are in want of steady employment, for one year, are requested to apply immediately to the Mayoralty Nominating Committees, at Tammany Hall, and the whig head quarters. None need apply who are incapable of keeping the streets clean. Those who have been engaged in excavating canals and hills for railros I tracks, would be preferred. References exchanged on the 14th of next month.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA -Since the reception of the Governor General's message, public attention has been somewhat directed to the British province, at the North. The ill-feeling produced by the new commercial system of Great Britain, will ultimately have its proper effect in that quarter; and the organization of the militie, throughout the province, having reference to anticipated war with the United States, will probably have its effect in Washington. Now that Canada is being ren ased from the icy embrace of winter, we can look for ward for news from that part of the world, without a chill.

MAIL AGENTS.-We are indebte d to Mr. S. Brown, the Northern mail agent, for late Albany

Council.-It is understood the "vening at 5 o'clock.

The community were astonished yesterday, on the receipt of the intelligence that Albert J. Tirrell whose trial for the murder of Maria Ann Bicktord at Boston, occupied their attention for some days back, had been acquited by the jury. We saw every-where little knots of people talking the matter over; and there was but one opinion, and that was, that it was a most extraordinary verdict. There never was, in the history of crime, in the minds of many, a clearer case of cool, premeditated, and deliberate murder, perpetrated by an abandoned and profligate man. The circumstances of the case are briefly these:

Tirrell and the victim were persons of abandoned character. One was living apart from his wife, and the other from her husband, and both had been cohabiting in adultery for a long time previous to the murder. After continuing in this adulterous connection for some time, and travelling over the country, we find them in a house in Boston, where Maria Ann Bickford was murdered. They had retired for the night; the inmates of the house had discovered a fire in the chamber, and heard the footsteps of some person escaping. After extinguishing the fire, they found the body of Maria Ann Bickford partially burned, and her throat cut in an awful manner. On making further search, several articles of apparel belonging to Tirrell were found, and the wash basin showed evidence of some person, whose hands had been bloody, having washed in it. Soon after the discovery of the fire, Tirrell was seen in another part of the city, endeavoring to hire a conveyance to take him out of town as soon as possible. Suspicion immediately fastened on Tirrell as the murderer; officers were in pursuit of him, but he effected his escape to New Orleans, where he was arrested and brought back to Boston for trial. The defendant engaged most eminent counsel,

and pleaded a novel defence. The first plea was that the victim committed suicide; and secondly, that Tirrell was a somnambulist from his youthand if he really committed the murder, he did it while he was not in his right mind, or while he was asleep. The trial proceeded, and the Common-wealth proved in the minds of hundreds, the tact of Tirrell's being the murderer, beyond the possibility of a doubt; and yet, the jury, to the astonishment of a vast number of the moral people of Boston, brought in a verdict of not guilty. That portion o the defence about somnambulism is the greatest piece of humbug we have ever heard of; and the very fact of such a defence being put in, is pretty strong proof that it was made use of in place of a better. As to the idea of the woman having committed suicide, it is preposterous, and too flimsy to admit of a moment's argument. The jury, we believe, based their decision on the ground that it was self-murder; but it puzzles us to see how they could possibly arrive at such a conclusion. The apparel and cane of the prisoner were found in the oom; and that, with the circumstance of the wash bowl, and the prisoner's subsequent flight and escape when pursued by the officers of justice, forbids such a supposition. We therefore consider the whole defence, and the verdict, as most extraordinary in every point of view. It will afford a terrible precedent. It is a mockery of all law and justice; and is a direct inducement for a repetition of the crime. What security have the citizens of Massachusetts for their lives and property, when an abandoned villain can enter a house, murder his victim, and employ counsel whose ingenuity and skill will work out his acquittal, by making up a story of somnambulism, or some other humbug? We have, in this, a precedent that will be followed in the same manner that the plea of insanity was, for years to come. Every murderer will, hereafter, plead somnambulism as an excuse, or some other equally shallow defence, which the fertile ingenuity of counsel may coin, if he be fortunate enough to be tried in Boston. He may snap his finger at the law and judge, and repeat his crime. All that is necessary, is to get his mo-ther, or grandmother, to prove that he got up and walked in his sleep, when he was young, and made a noise resembling, no matter what, as if he was half-strangled, and a jury will acquit him. For, notwithstanding the rumor that the jury based their decision altogether on the supposition that the un-fortunate woman committed suicide, we are disposed to think that the plea of somnambulism had s effect upon their minds, and they let it influ-

We have never heard so universal a condemnaion as there is of the verdict of the jury in this case, since the time of the Ellen Jewett tragedy in this city, to which this case was similar in every respect. In that case, the victim was likewise a prostitute. After the crime of murder was committed, the crime of arson was added, as it was in this case, and the verdict was the same. We remember vell the outery that it caused in Boston, and the sensation it produced in this city. Public opinion here condemned the jury in unmeasured terms; but the press and people of Boston were vociferous in denouncing it for months afterwards. But we have now an evidence of a still greater outrage being committed in Boston on the laws of the commonwealth. We had no such plea as somnambulism raised on the part of Robinson, neither was an attempt made to make out a case of suicide. It was reserved for the city of Boston, whose cor poration laws will not allow a man to earn an honest living by selling a newspaper on Sunday-nor permit a man to smoke a segar in the streets with impunity-to get up this farce and carry it out. What can be said now of the morals of that city, whose citizens have been guilty of such a shameful disregard of their laws, as to permit a vagabond ike Tirrell to go unwhipt of justice, for committing a crime of the deepest and blackest dye, with premeditation, and under the most revolting circum-

WRECKS DURING THE PAST YEAR.-The past year has been one in which more American vessels ave been wrecked, than any other one during the last forty years. Among the most prominent of these, have been the Henry Clay, the John Minturn, the New Jersey, Hilah, Sophia, and Hamlet. In addition to these, a large number of other vessels, of all descriptions, have met with the same unfortunate

The loss of life and property in these wrecks has cast gloom over many hearts, and darkened, for a time, the prospects of the enterprising owners .-Within the year past, the loss of property, by wreck of American vessels alone, has been over a million of dollars. But the indomitable enterprise of the American character is not to be broken, even by winds and waves, but pushes triumphantly against all opposing forces.

The marine lists, however, have been filled with melancholy details, sending pang after pang to many

THE CHARTER ELECTION.-This election takes place in about two weeks, and all that is now wanted to complete the arrangements, are two candi-dates for the democratic and whig mayorality tickets. Great efforts have been made to secure these candidates, but as yet, without success. We are in hopes that in this week, the nominations will be offered to the public.

Highway Robbery and Murder.—A man aged about fifty years, from East Davenport, Delaware county, by the name of Sournberger, (Suttenberg, the name is commonly pronounced) was murdered on the night of the 24th inst., about one mile west of the Vly, in the town of Middleburgh, Schobarie county. He was found on the following morning, nearly naked, and having a stab in his bresut, prof threat cut, also his hand was cut, as if he had attempted to grasp the fatal blade. The murderer is supposed to be John Burnett, a man of about 21 years of age, and of bad reputation, who lives in the vicinity of the Viy. He left Pratt's tavern, which is some three miles distant, during the afternoon of the 24th in:t, in company with deceased, and was seen with him a little before dark, only 20 or 25 rode from the place where the murder was committed. A dirk knife, with some blood on it, was found on Burnett when arrested, on the 25th; size a tobacco box, pair of mittens and pook at book, which Sournberger had in his possession on the previous day Albany Argue.

rement lately in the medical world, in regard to a are of the 7th inst. From private corn National Convention, which is to be held in this city, in the month of May next. The ostensible purpose for which this convention is to be assem-bled, is to endeavor to devise means for the raising of the standard of medical education in this country, which the gentlemen who originated the call for the meeting, complain of being at a very low

The proposed convention is to be composed of delegates from all the medical colleges in the United States; and it appears that several of them have already responded to the call, and will be in attend-

ance at the appointed time.

The result of this convention will be a matter of considerable interest to the profession at large; and whether the standard of medical education be raised or not, we trust they will look into many of the abuses to which the profession is now subjected, and devise some means to curb the insolence of the numerous quacks that now prey upon the community. Regarding the matter of education, that will be pro bably quite a matter of dispute; the requisites for the attainment of a diploma in most of our medical colleges now is, the student having studied medicine hree years, and having, during that time, attended two full courses of lectures at some medical college; if, at the end of that time, he can pass a satisfactory examination before the faculty of the college that he has attended, he is invested with the degree of M. D., and duly licensed to practice. In some of the States-this one among the number-the practice of medidine is open to every one-that is, the law will authorise any one to collect fees for advice given or surgical services performed. In other States the man who has invested his time and money in studying his profession, and has obtained his diploma, is the only one who can, by law, collect his fees. Thus, I is fair to presume that those who, in this State, go to the expense of a regular medical education, do so with the purest motives; as, did they feel inclined, the law of the land would justify them in practicing without submitting to this ordeal.

A great deal might be said, nevertheless, about the acquirements necessary to obtain a diploma, and the necessity or not of increasing them; but we think the first step towards doing so will be to obtain legislative protection to those who are bonafide students-otherwise an unnecessarily rigid standard might have the effect of driving many into the ranks of empiricism who would otherwise enter into the ranks in the regular manner.

Theatricals.

PARK THEATRE.—"Le Brassour de Preston," the beau tiful comic opera by Adam, will be performed at the Park this evening, for the last time but one. The Seguin troupe have been eminently successful during their engagement, and the musical *čitte* have crowded the hou nightly. We hope that their concluding nights will nightly. We hope that their concluding nights will prove that the musical taste of our citizeus has not been overrated. At the conclusion of the opera, Mr. D. Marble, the admirable delineator of Yankee character, will make his first appearance as Deuteronomy Dutful, in the ranowned comic drama of the "Vermont Wool Dealer." This is Mr. Marble's most successful personation, and one which has stomped him as an ordiste and man of genius. From first to last it is a mirth provoking performance, full of quaintness and genuine humor.

BOWERY THEATRE.-Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Thorne will make their debut this evening, at the Bowery, in the grand Eastern melo-dramatic spectacle of "El Hyder," and the popular drama of "Don Cosar de Bazan." "El Hyder" has been a long time in preparation, and will Hyder" has been a long time in preparation, and will be produced with new costumes, gorgeous Eastern scenery, and all the sids which serve to render a play popular and effective. The magnificent stud of horses and talented treups of equestrians engaged at this establishment, will also appear in this glorious spectacle, which must have a brilliant run. "Don Casar de Bazan" all play goers recognise as one of the most meritorious and beautiful dramas ever p oduced on the stage, and when the principal characters are personated by artists of the talent of Mr and Mrs. Thorne, we cannot doubt but the house will be crewded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Thorne and his accomplished lady will prove a great acquisition to the corps dramatique of the "Metropolitan," whose worthy manager, ever attentive to his duties, caters well for the taste of his audiences.

Bowery AMPHITHEATRE.-The most splendid bill of attractions which has yet been offered at this elegant establishment, will be presented this evening. In addition to the spirited performances of the talented eques-trian troups, Mr. Sands will introduce, for the first time, trian troups, Mr. Sands will introduce, for the first time, his celebrated and magnificent thorough bred Arabian borse "Pas Tempe," purchased by him at Francon's, in Paris. This beautiful animal will perform a number of popular dances, including the exquisite Polks; waitzes with the ease and grace of an accomplished doneruse. The fairy steed, "Ginderelia," will also be introduced for the first time, in a pleasing and interesting variety of exercises. The wonderful ponies, "Deaf Burke" and "Tom Spring," and the no less remarkable twin penies, "Damon" and "Pythias," will also appear. With such attractions, the amphitheatre must be throughd by the élite and curious of the city.

NEW GREENWICH TREATRE.—We gave, a few days Must be thronged by the élite and curious of the city.

New Graenwich Theatrak.—We gave, a few days since, a description of the interior arrangements of the new Greenwich Theatre, which are beautiful and perfect. The most expensive decorations have been made. Splendid cut glass chandeliers send out their sparkling light; the scenery is all new; a beautiful drop curtain has been painted; and every thing connected with theatrical decorations, which can please the eye, are to be found here. The new theatre is to be open Thureday evening next, with a strong and talented company—among whom are many of our old favorities. Among these, are Miss Clara Eliis, Miss Julia Drake, Mrs. Ishamong whom are many of our old favorities. Among these, are Miss Clara Ellie, Miss Julis Drake, Mrx. Isherwood, the Misses Vallee, and a powerful company of ladies and gentleman are engaged as a stock. Mrs. W. H. Crisp, who made such a decided hit at Niblo's last fall, as Lady Gay Spanker, is also engaged for a limited number of nights, and will appear on Thursday evening. The orchestra is very full and complete, being led by Mr. Metz; and the whole is un er the management of H. F. Grattan, Esq., whose theatrical talent is well known. This theatre will now fill the vacuum which has existed in the upper part of the city, and, we doubt not, will be well supported. We anticipate a crowded house on Taursday evening.

Mr. Joseph Burke, the violinist, is to give another concert in Washington on Wednesday evening, April 1st. He is to be assisted by Mr. Dempster, the celebrated vocalist.

brated vocalist.

Mrs. Skerrett had her farewell benefit at Mobile on
the 18th inst; Tom Placide, Chippendale, and Mr. J. M.
Field appeared in the comedy of "Time Works Won-

Welch, Mann & Delavan's equestrian establishment, is very popular in Philadelphia.

Howes & Co.'s Circus, is meeting with great success in Baltimors. In addition to Madame Macarte, who is acknowledged by all, says the Maericsn, to exceed in ease, grace and intrepidity, any female rider of the present day, Messrs. Howes & Co. have engaged Mr. Randall, the great Scotch giant, and the Baltimoresns crowd nightly to witness the performances.

Howe & Mabie's Circus, is liberally patronised in St. Louis.

The Ravel Family, arrived at Havana from Lima.

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Mr. Templeton was at Vicksburg on the 18th inst.

Mrs. Kean'abenefit took place in New Orleans, on the light of Saturday, the 21st mst. The performances were no classical tragedy of "lon," and the comedy of "The Wonder." The Keans appeared in both pieces.

The performances of Madame Augusta, and her corps of dancers, are greatly admired in Richmond.

Movements of Travellers.

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Movements of Travellers.

The following is the full amount of the arrivals yesterday at the principal hotels. At the—
AMERICAN.—W. Annellis, Hartford, Conn.; Jas. S. Williams, Savannah; Chas. H. Parmelee, Augusta, Geo.; E. G. Robinson, Boston; H., P. Taylor, do; J. Greeland, West Point; Henry Lloyd, Lloyd's Neck, L. I. H. Pelits, Wilmington, Ala.

Aston.—J. Forbes, Troy; Mr. King, Albany; C. O. Whitmore, F. Parkman, C. Dexter, C. W. March, Boston; C. March, Washington; S. Bulloch, Buffalo; Nicholas Carter, Manchaster, England; Measers. Grattan, Morae, and Oliver, Boston; Geo. Sandler, Copper Harbor; C. W. Cushman, Philad; J. Belknap, Boston; S. Dotr, Proy; A. T. Blackman, Mexico; W. Luse, Failed, Prescott Bigelow, Boston; J. E. Dowe, Washington; W. P. Ponder, Balt, J. A. Field, do; W. Haywood, N. C.; Jas. H. Forsyth, Ohio.

City.—J. P. Breckenridge, Lexington, Ky; B. Butman, Worcester; J. F. Nash, Capt. Eagle, Lynchburgh, Va; A. R. Johnson, Utica; J. Whitefield, Richmond, Va; Governor Edwards, New Haven; L. P. Brooke, Philad; Messrs, Richards, Ellis, Bradley, Gray, Ferguson, and Cherry, N. C; A. C. Russell, Tennessee; M. Johnson, N. J; D. B. Smith, New Blunewick.

Franklin.—W. Parsons, N. J; J. Sherman, Buffalo; J. Van Deusen, Philad; F. S. Low, Albany; J. Albergh, Buffalo; J. Riger, Ky; Chae, Bannforth, Rodrigo Favin, Paterson; W. Kans, Philad; W. H. Willard, N. C; P. Turner, Watsrville; H. Noble, Bridgport; S. Tomlina.n. do; J. Bailey, Cehoes; Thos. Robinson, Albany, Glosz.—James Wadsworth, M. Joseph, Canada; Mr. Stevenson, N. Y.

Howard.—Glar, Franklin Lee, Buffalo; O. Shaw, Kingsten, Canada; Mr. McAipino, Troy; Thos McKinney, N. J; O. Ames, Easton, Mass; H. P. Walbridge, Lansing-burgh; J. Cornish, Onondega.

Court Calendar—Monday.

Circuit Court—4, 8, 8j, 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 7,

Court Calendar-Monday. CIRCUIT COURT-4, 5, 84, 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 7,

15, 16.
COMMON PLEAS - First Part - 87, 137, 99, 141, 145, 147, 109, 23, 89, 91, 121, 133, 135.
Second Part - 114, 136, 38, 150, 152, 154, 156, 14, 134.

The Albany Atles, of the 27th inst, seys a small party of English emigrants arrived from New York, this morning, on their route West. They were the first which have arrived here this season. One of the party states that a very large number of families are preparing to emigrate to take country during the present year.

we have a confirmation of the fact, already published in the Herald, of a revolution having broken out in in the Herald, of a revolution having broken out in the part of the island under the dominion of the negroes. It sppears that the great expedition which had been so long preparing against the Dominicans, by President Pierrot, was not generally popular: probably there was a lealousy that these great forces would be used as a means of increasing the power of Pierrot, and of adding strength to a despotism already too great. Be this as it may, just when the expedition was preparing to be put in motion, and the troops from various quarters had received orders to concentrate at the point from whence it was to march, the troops under the command of General St. Louis refused to obey. The many disasters which have happened to the Haytien troops in this war, and the uniform succession of defeats which has followed every encounter with the Dominicans, very probably rendered the troops fearful and unwilling to meet any more an enemy who beat them every time they fought together. This is very likely, as it is enaracteristic of the black race, to be as pusillanimous and cowardly in failure, as they are boastful and haughty in success.

Our accounts go on to state that the troops, having refused to obey the orders to march, then broke out into open mutiny and revolution. A deputation from the army was despatched to Gen. Riche, at Port au Prince, to call upon him to take upan him self the Presidency, and to depose President Pierrot.

Thus, it will appear that the black government is a pure military despotism, and that the chieftain who rules over this people, is the soldier, whoever he may be, whom the black pretorian troops choose to select for that office! Such a state of things does not deserve the name of civil or civilized government.

On receiving these offers, General Riche, after the part of the island under the dominion of the

select for that office: Such a state of things does not deserve the name of civil or civilized government.

On receiving these offers, General Riche, after some preliminary hesitation, and after other deputations from the troops at other quarters had joined in the same demand, consented to place himself at the head of the insurgents; and as the first step in the deposition of the tyrant Pierrot, published a manifesto addressed to the army and people, in which he declared himself President. The accounts, subsequent to this event, are contradictory, and we await daily the receipt of intelligence which may be relied upon. One account represents President Pierrot advancing against the literally soi-disant President Riche, with a considerable body of faithful troops; other accounts say that Pierrot has abandoned the field, and peaceably resigned his high office to to Riche. He will not leave many regrets behind, for he never was popular, and his course and conduct has been self-conceited, tyrannical and imperious. Should he succeed in leading any troops against Riche, there is every reason to believe they would abandon his cause at the first encounter. The new and self-created President Riche, is a black, about 70 years of age. During the reign of the black Emperor Christophe, Riche was made a baron by his black Imperial Majesty, and commanded the guard at the time of his death.

MERIDA DE YUCATAN, March 11, 1846.

The Emma, Capt. Wait, from Maracaibo, bound to New York, having dropped anchor at the port, (Sisal) I seize the opportunity of forwarding you items of transactions in this part of the world.

The people are all pretty quiet here since the pronunciamento sgainst Nexico, in January last. There sre two parties at present in the field—one to patch up the difficulties with Mexico at all hazards, being composed principally of Mexican citizens, whose interests are bound with the well being of the republic. The other, the revolutionary party, who took the strong stand against Mexico in '48, and who would rather see the pethe revolutionary party, who took the strong stand against Mexico in '48, and who would rather see the peninsula in league with the kingdom of the devil than with that of the treacherous ladrones Mexicanes. The government (provisional) has taken no measure towards the formation of a new state of things, more than to call a Congress of the departments, to meet the ensuing month. The fact is they know not hardly how to set, and do not wish to commit themselves until they hear what action has been taken upon the state of their affairs by the new central government (that of Paredes). In case the treaty of '48 is secured to them, they can ask no more, and have not shair to cavil for. Some currious reports have recently been circulated here, which in themselves, and the observations incident thereon, would make a stoic laugh. I was told by the editor of the official organ here, a few days since, that news had been received by way of New Orleans that a resolution was up before the House at Washington to receive Yucalani of most who spoke of the matter. "What good would that do us "said s barefaced collegian of eighteen, lighting a pure. "What good ''' says the oracle of the party, a young warehouseman who had made a two month's trip to New York, and was allowed to know sumething of the matter: "what good would into do us, chate, why you'd see our Indian Ishing villages turned into ports of entry; our rich savannas thronged with a hardy race of agriculturist; our level country filled with railroads and canals; you'd see more enterprise and presperity in five years than your fathers have seen since Montejo first put foot upon the sands of Campeche."

There was some talk here, not long ago, of putting

prosperity in five years than your fathers have seen since Monlejo first put foot upon the sands of Campeche."

There was some talk here, not long ago, of putting themselves under the protection of Spain, a movement got up by the Spanish residents (Gachupins) but the liberalists soon knocked that on the head.

Colonel Nigra, of the Engineer Corps, set out some fourteen days since, to fortigy La Isla del Carmen Laguns; that being the most important, as well as the most insecure, fortress in the Peninsula. With this exception we have neither war nor preparations for war.

There have been some rumors aftent, here, that Santa Anna would probably pay us a visit, as a private citizen, of course, which Yucatan, by her constitutions, could not refuse. The rumor was undoubtedly put out as a feeler, for there are many Yucatacos, who would receive him with open arms, and open purses, especially the Central party. There is no doubt but that he has long had his eye upon Yucatan sa stepping stone which is to place him once more at the head of affairs in Mexicolisis of the property of the place him once more at the head of affairs in Mexicolisis of the place him once more at the head of affairs in Mexicolisis of the place him once more at the head of affairs in Mexicolisis of the confirm this. For my part, I sheuld not be surprised to see him in full march for Mexico within a twelvemonth.

News from Texas.

[From the N. O. Jeffersonian, March 20]

By the New York we have a few Texas papers. The Corpus Christi Gazette of the 21st, states that the brig Porpoise arrived at the Pass Aransas last evening, from Vera Cruz, with despetches from Mr. Slidell for General Taylor, which have been forwarded to him by express this morning. Nothing has transpired of their contents.

Taylor, which have oeen forwarded to him by express this morning. Nothing has transpired of their contents.

Letters had been received from Cuidad Victoris, the capital of Tamsulipas up to the 23d ult. Paredes' government has assumed a very war-like tone. Tamsulipas was arming a kind of militia, or police force of 1,000, by order of the Governor—each town or place furnishing one soldier to every hundred souls. Our correspondent says—"without a general call upon the people, Tamsulipas can muster 4,000 men, mostly cavalry, beside the veterans—and this force is at the command of any conspicuous and distinguished chieftain, known as favorable to the cause of the people, and who shall declare against Farcies. So that, unless something strange should happen, to compel them to unite with the army, which is universally hated for their oppression, we shall very soon have a movement here, highly isvorable to the United States, and the course of humanity generally." Gen. Arist was at his hacienda on the 21st. The contemplated march of the Army of Occupation from Corpus Christi was known at Victoria. Its march to the Rio Grande was loudly condemned by the present State authorities. Nothing is said of the advance of Ampudia and La Vage to the irontier.

[From the N. O. Picayune, March 20]

We have dates from Corpus Christi up to the 11th inst. Our correspondent "F," writes us that at this time the camp was almost deserted, upwards of 2,000 of the troops having marched for the Rio Grande, and all well prepared in every respect for any emergency. A company of artillery and a large number of convalescents, were left behind, but they would soon go on by water. The camp women and children—a goodly number—would accompany them. Some 150 sick would remain in the hospital at Corpus Christi.

Santa F.E.—The Republicas of yesterday gives the substance of Alexter. Received from Sants Fe

The camp women and children-a goods number—would accompany them. Some 130 sick would remain in the hospital at Corpus Christi.

Santa Fr.—The Republicans of yesterday gives the substance of a letter received from Santa Fe, and dated on the 3 sist of last December. Governor Armijo had assumed the duties of Governor, and rescinded the order requiring all foreigners to remove into the interior. Every thing was quiet. There was a rumor that California would be sold to the United States for \$15,000,000. The following is an account of the trade to Santa Fe last year, exclusive of the invoices of two companies at Bent's Fort last December:—There left Independence and arrived at Santa Fe in 1845, 141 wagors, 21 carr. rages, 1 075 exen, 716 mules, 39 norses, and 203 mes employed as drivers, &c. The cost of goods thus transported in the States, according to the invoices, was \$342,830. Cost or outh, wagons, t-sms, &c., \$67,790. Duties, \$105,767. Cost of freight from Independence to Santa Fe, at the usual rate, 10 cents per pound, \$67,690. But the great drawback upon this trade is the constant change in the revenue laws, and the prohibition to retail goods, unless the person be a citizen or married in the country. They had, at the time the letter was written, a new tariff which almest amounted to the prohibition of the importation of goods needed in the place. Mr. Colburn had nearly sold out his goods, and was to leave for St Louis the last of February. E Leitensdorfer, Brother and Co., had the principal wholesale house in New Mexico.—St Louis R parter, March 20.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA.—By the schoener Hope,

and Co. had the principal wholesale house in New Mexico.—St Louis R. p. rier, March 20.

News From Jamaica.—By the schoener Hope, Captain Mitchell, nine days from Kingston, Jam., we have received Kingston papers of a late date.

The Kingston Despetch aunounces the arrival there of the brig Tamanto, from New Orleans, in 18 days.

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The Kingston Jeuraal declares that the plan of bringing coolies, or farmers, from India, to work on the plantations, has totally failed; that they have been treated with dreadful cruelty by their employers; many of them had ebsconded, and were wandering over the island—a nuisance to the people, and in a state bordering on undity and starvation.

One of the papers states that intelligence from Havana, dated Feb. 27, was received, to the effect that an English steamer had arrived there with instructions for Santa Anna to return forthwith to Mexico.

The Falmouth Post says the estates in that part of the island are suffering severely from dry weather, and the cattle are in a miserable condition from the same cause. Without refreshing showers, the crop will not be more than half of what was expected.

The Despetch says it is in contemplation to establish a joint stock company in the island, for the cultivation of cotton on a very extensive scale. We guess these projectors will find there is too much rain and too much heat in Jamaica for the successful culture of cotton.—N. O. Ceurier, Merch 20.

The Environs of New York—Places of ReSour and Autematers.—The numerous spots of beauty
which surround our commercial metropolis, must, in
time—when their capabilities are fully developed—
make it the envy and admiration of the world, as it is
now the delight and glory of its inhabitants.
When we cant our spea around our specious, noble
and lovely bay, destined to contain a commercial marine greater than the "merchant princes" of the earth
have, as yet, in their lottiest reveries of ambition dream
of—on the frowning batteries, "tremendous with terror," which guard its entrance, and like the fabled dragous stationed at the gates of the Hesperides, forbid
adverse admission to the delicious fruit—on our tall and
tapering spires, which seem to court devotion from the
heavens they almost reach—on the fair counties surrounding our city, which teem with the choicest products of Cates. Flora and Fomona, we thank our stars
that we are New Yorkers, and can claim this goodly
city of Gotham as our own.

Whil: in this mood of fancy, our mind reverts to
Hoboken—name renowned in Indian anuals, haunt
of love and joy—for thus its aboriginal preprietors
termed it. And now, oh! too precise and learned
Gownsmen in Indian lore, carp not at the translation—
for if not correct in words, it is perfectly orthodox in
spirit. Never was leveller spot decked by the hand of
nature for the enjoyment of man. Here are the renowned Elysian Fields—fit spot for the foot of beauty,
and the voice of gallantry. Its broad-sward stretches
in glorious luxuriance to the river's edge, whose tiny
waves, whispering, rell towards the vast ocean, the
beauties of the surrounding landscape. Here are
shady walks, whose lofty foliage defies the sun's flerce
rays, and groves musical with the song of birds. Elegout and substantial hotels have also been ersected,
affording excellent accommedation, which are througed
by our busy citizens on days of recreation.
Here the enterprise and energy of the far famed Mesers.
Stevens, have made improvement. A fe

Naples, its dimpling waters, and fairy landscape—give us Staten Island, and its resplendent beauties—its hills and dales, brooks and bubbling fountains—we pledge them, in the battle of comparison, the sun at noonday, to a farthing rushlight. In the hot days of summer, and particularly on Sundays, a large portion of our citzens throng the island shores. There is one spot where stands a splendid hotel, creating the summit of a magnificent hill, from which a fine view of the bay, island, and surrounding shores, is presented. From this lefty eminence, one beholds the waters dotted with innumerable craft, large and small—from the proud argory, freighted with the costly spices of ince, to the humble coaster, and still less pretending fishing-boat, each spreading its canvass to woo the breeze, and seeming like the wild bird, with neck of snowy down, skimming the waves. The royal Pharson would have given a priceless gem to have been the possessor of such a site, from which to view the starry heavens. On another portion of the island, rises New Brighton, produced by a sudden inflation of property. Here, many a noble pile tells of the wreck of a princely mercantile fortune—the extravagant speculation of some Well street broker, lavish with moneys not his own—or some place holder whe thought the government funds might be here invested to advantage. The improvements remain—the speculators have absquatulated. New Brighton looks, however, as if she uttered no sighs for their absence. She is gay, beautiful and magnificent as ever—fit suburb a smooth beach, jutting in the saline stream, invites the wanderer to the bath. As a resort for sea bathing and clams, to spot is unrivalled, and deservedly so. The Pavillion hotel hare, spreading its huge canvass folds, affords excellent accommodations to the weary swimmer; and he who is unrivalled, and deservedly so. The Pavillion hotel hare, spreading its huge canvass folds, affords excellent accommodations to the weary swimmer; and he who is weary, with the "fieth" can turn with great

invasion by any foreign power.

Next we have Rocksway—all regular salt water folks
toow its topography. Hotels and boarding houses
swarm here for public accommodation—all good, nay, swarm here for public accommodation—an good, any, excellent, in their line.
Flushing, too, is a pleasant place, though somewhat sober and antiquated—it is, however, a charming resort and a quiet one.
Glen Cove, also affords a delightful retreat from the hot and crowded city. The scenery here is indeed grand and heaviful, and worthy all the admiration be-

grand and beau iful, and worthy sit the total grand and beau iful, and worthy sit the total grand and beau iful, and worthy sit the total grand grand

DR. WINTING'S LECTURE.—Dr. Wisting gives another lecture at Clinton Hall this evening. His lectures

Oversoors.—Considerable delay was occasioned to the steamer New Haven, which left for Norwich on Saturday evening, in consequence of a valuable horse balonging to one of the passengers, by some carelessness or other, getting overboard, and was with great difficulty rescued from the water.

difficulty rescued from the water.

CORDER'S OFFICE, March 29.—Found Drowned.—The
Coroner held an inquest at the Dead House, Park, on the
body of an unknown man, taken out of the dock foot of
Coenties' slip. He appeared to be about 45 years of age;
supposed to have been in the water some three or four
weeks. In one of his pockets was found part of a letter,
on which was written William H. Fraley, No. 47 Liberty
street. Verdict, found drowned.

Police Intelligence.

March 29.— Petit Lorceny — David Demarcs and Sam'l
H. Thomas, were arrested yesterday, caught in the act
of stealing a hatchet, valued at 50 cents, belonging to
R. Vanderwater, 66 Peart street. Locked up by Justice

R. Vanderwater, 56 Pearl street. Locked up by Justice Caborne.

Stealing Books.—Mrs. Ryer and Catharine Demarest, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a lot of books, the property of G. A. C. Van Buren, No. 221 Bleecker street.—Committed by Justice Merritt.

A Vigilant Cab Driver.—A large trunk was cut off from behind acab on Saturday evening in Amity street, containing wearing apparel, valued at \$500, belonging to Mrs. Margaret Riggs, of Bultimore. Early on Sunday morning, the trunk was discovered on a cart in Amos street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, broken open and rided of all the articles of value.—No arrest.

Robbing a Bakery.—Thomas Bone was detected yesterday in stealing a lot of bakers' pans, belonging to James Paine, No. 183 Houston street. Locked up for trial.

TRIAL OF THE SLAVE CAPTAINS.— We learn from the Charleston Mercury of the 28th instant, that the trial of Joshua M. Clapp, master of the ship Panther, charged with being engaged in the slave trade, was commenced on Monday, 23d instant, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Wayne and Glichrist. The case was opened by Edward McCready. Eq. District Attorney, on the part of the United States, and Benj. F. Hunt, Esq., on behalf of the defendant. The trial was concluded yesterday, and the jury retired about 4 o'clock to consider their verdiet, but being unable to come to a decision they were last night discharged. The case of Capt. Pfister of the schr. Robert Wilson, was yesterday before the court, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, at a late hour last evening, but he was recommended to the mercy of the court.

THE WHEAT CROP —A gentleman of this city, who returned yesterday from an excursion through the northern counties of the Territory, tells us that the general remark among the farmers is, that their wheat never looked better. In this vicinity the crop does not promise so well, a good deal of wheat having been winter killed.—Milosusia Gaussia.

We learn from a gentleman who has travelled considerably over the best wheat region in Western New York, since the deep snow has left the wheatfelds, that the crop generally looks very promising. It had an unusual growth last fall before the setting in of winter, and fears were entertained that the large burthen on the ground might increase its l'ability to winter kill. As three-fourths of the wheat grown in the State is raised in Western New York, the condition of the crop is watched with much inter st.—Buffale Advertiser.

Major Joseph Johnson of Woodville, Miss., has presented to the Odd Fellows' Asylum Lodge No 63 of that place, the building and jot of ground on which is situated the old Baptist church.

ted the old Baptist church.

The claim of the crew of the British ship Venilla for salvege, on the specie rad pearls brought by them to New Orleans, has been wi hdrawn; the parties being about to make an amicable arrangement.

According to recent advices, American provisions had been wery high in Demarara—so high that a majority of the inhabitants could not obtain them.

The 16th day of April next has been recommended as fast day by the Governor of Mains.

Mrs. Wm. Roland went to the river Ohio, near Hanover Landing, a few days ago, to obtain a bucket of water, and fell down the steep bank into the river, and was drowned.

The dwelling of Dr. G. W. Goldsborough, in Talbot county, Md., took fire on Sunday last, from a defect in the chimney, and was entirely consumed. The house was owned by Allen M. Goldsborough, Eeq. of Easten.

standing so happily established between the Governments and people of the two countries, and desiring, with this view, to conclude, by common agreement, a treaty establishing conditions equally alvantageous to the commerce and mavigation of both States, have, to that effect, appointed as their Pienipoter tiuries—manely; the Freziedent of the United States, Thomas G. Clemson, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America to his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and rose of the Order of Saint Michael of Bavaria, his Minister for Foreign Affairs, a member of the Chamber of Representants—who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, ascertained to be in good and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Art I. There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the inhabitants of the two countries; and the same security and protection which is enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of each country shall be guaranteed on both sides. The said inhabitants, whether established or temporararily residing within any ports, cities, or places whatever, of the two countries, shall not, on account of their commerce or industry, pay any other or higher duties taxes, or imposts, than those which shall be levied on citizens or subjects of one of the two States, shall be common to those of the other.

similar cases. This provision extends net only to duties levied for the benefit of the State, but also to those it wied for the benefit of previnces, cities, countries, districts, townships, corporations, or any other divisions or jurisdictions, whatever be its designation.

Art. III. Reciprocally, vessels of the United States, whether coming from a port of said States or from a forteign port, shall not pay, either on entering or leaving the ports of Beiglum, whatever may be their destination, any other or higher duties of tonnage, pilotage, anchorage, buoys, light-houses, clearance, brokerage, or generally other cherges whatever, than are required from Beiglam vessels in similar cases. This provision extends not only to duties isvied for the benefit of the State, but also to those levied for the benefit of provinces, cities, countries, districts, townships, corporations, or any other division or jurisdiction, whatever be its designation.

Art. IV. The restitution by Belgium of the duty levied

Art. IV. The restitution by Belgium of the duty levied Art. IV. The restitution by beignum of the duty sevice by the Government of the Netherlands on the navigation of the Scheidt, in virtue of the third paragraph of the finith article of the treaty of April nineteenth, eighten hundred and thirty nine, is guaranteed to the vessels of the United States.

Art. V. Steam vessels of the United States and of Beliand and the states are the provinced in earlier paragraphs.

Art. V. Steam vessels of the United States and of Belgium, engaged in regular navigation between the United States and Belgium, shall be exempt in both countries from the payment of duties of tonnage, anchorage, buoys, and light-houses.

Art. VI. As regards the coasting trade between the ports of either country, the vessels of the two nations shall be treated, on both sides, on the same footing with the vessels of the most favored nation.

Art. VII. Articles of every description, whether proceeding from the soil industry, or warehouses of Belgium, directly imported therefrom into the ports of the United S ates in Belgian vessels, shall pay no other or higher duties of import than if they were imported under the fleg of said States.

And, reciprocally articles of every description direct.

der the fleg of said States.

And, reciprocally articles of every description directly imported into Belgium from the United States, under the flag of the said States, shall pay no other or higher duties than if they were imported under the Belgian flag.

duties than it they defect the grade of the

And reciprocally, articles of every description im-ported under the flag of the United States, shall pay no other or high - futies whatsower than if they had been imported under the flag of the foreign nation most fa-vored, other than that of the country from which the im-

imported under the flag of the foreign nation most favored, other than that of the country from which the importation is made.

Art. IX. Articles of every description exported by Belgian vessels or by those of the United States of America, from the ports of either country to any country whatscover, shall be subjected to no other duties or formalities than such as are required for exportation under the flag of the country where the shipment is made.

Art. X. All pramiums, drawbacks, or other favore of like nature which may be allowed in the States of either of the contracting parties upon goods imported or exported in national vessels, shall be likewise and in the same manner allowed upon goods imported directly from one of the two countries by its vessels into the other, or exported from one of the two countries by twessels of the other to any destination whatsoever.

Art. XI. The preceding article is, however, not to apply to the importation of salt and of the preduce of the insolutional fisheries; each of the two parties reserving to itself the faculty of granting special privileges for the importation of salt and of the preduce of the competent authority with a pasport, see letter, or any other sufficient document, shall be recognised conformably with the suspended on the country to which they respectively belong.

Art. XII Belgian vessels and those of the U. States may, conformably with the laws of the two countries, retain on board, in the ports of both, such parts of their cargoes as may be destined for a foreign country; and such parts shall not be subjected, either while they remain on board, or upon re-exportation, to any charges whatsoever other than those for the prevention of samuggling.

Art XIV. During the period sclowed by the laws of

such parts shall not be subjected, either while they remain on board, or upon re-exportation, to any charges whatsoever other than those for the prevention of amuggling.

Art XIV. During the period ellowed by the laws of the two countries respectively for the warehousing of goods, no duties other than those of watch and storage, shall be levied upon articles brought from either country into the other while awaiting transit, re-exportation or entry for consumption.

Such goods shall in no case be subject to higher warehouse charges or the other formalities than if they had been imported under the flag of the country.

Art. XV. In all that relates to duties of oustome and navigation, the two high contracting parties promise reciprocally not to grant any favor, privilege, or immunity to any other State which shall not instantly become common to the citizens and subjects of both parties respectively; grantitiously, if the concession is conditional.

Neither of the contracting parties shall lay upon goods proceeding from the soil or the industry of the other party, which may be imported into its ports, any other or higher duties of importation or re-exportation than are laid upon the importation an re-exportation of slmitar goods coming from any other foreign country.

Art. XVI. In cases of shipwreck, damages at sea, or forced putting-in, each party shall afford to the vessels of the ether, whether belonging to the State or to individuals, the same sanistance and protection and the same immunities which would have been granted to its own vessels in similar cases.

Art. XVII. It is moreover agreed between the two contracting parties, that the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the United States in the ports of Belgium in the ports of the United States in the ports of Belgium, and, reciprocally, the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the United States in the ports of Belgium of the vessels or their functions. The said Consuls and Vice Consuls of the United States in the ports of Belgium in the ports of the United States in the port

shall occur are excepted from these provisions, unless they be naturalized citizens or subjects of the other courtry.

Art XVIII. Articles of all kinds, the transit of which is allowed in Belgium, coming from or going to the United States, shall be exempt from all transit duty in Belgium, when the transportation through the Belgiam territory is effected on the railroads of the State.

Art XIX The present treaty shall be in force during ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications and until the expiration of tweive months after either of the high contracting parties shall have announced to the other its intention to terminate the operation thereof; each party reserving to itself the right of making such declaration to the other at the end of the ten years above mentioned; and it is agreed that, after the expiration of the tweive months of prolongation accorded on both sides, this treaty and all its stipulations shall cease to be in force

Art XX The treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within the term of six months after its date, or scoper if possible; and the treaty shall be put in execution within the term of tweive months.

the traity shall be put in executive Plenipotentiaries have in faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have aligned the present treaty in deplicate, and have affixed thereto their scale. Brussels, the tenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty five.

THOM. G. CLE MSON. [c. s.]

A DECHAMPS, [c. s.]

The Michigan Railroad sale bill has finally passed the Senate by a vote of 16 to 2, with one important amendment, which gives the Legislature power to alter or repeal the charter after thirry years, but provides that the company shall be recommensed for any damages sustained by such alteration or repeal. In the original bill it was fifty years. this amendment is said to be acceptable to the bondholders, and will in all probability be concurred in by the House. The Free Press says that "the bill may now be considered a law, and the vexed question settled."—Albany Argue.